## Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribane.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1899.

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Major Cuignet and Generals De Boisdeffre and Gonse testified against Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial; Colonel Picquart and General Billot were recalled to elucidate testi-mony given the day before; it was stated that the Court will find Dreyfus guilty of a minor ofthe Court will find Dreyfus guilty of a minor offence and put him practically out of the active
service. — By order of General Brooke, at Havana, General Jiminez was released from custody; the fighting in San Domingo goes on, with
fortune favoring the cause of Jiminez. —
The steamers Andes and Hungaria stranded on
reefs at Cape Haytien, but were floated without
injury. — All the Canal bills were rejected in
the Prussian Diet. — Cases resembling buthe Prussian Diet. — Cases resembling bu-bonic plague have occurred in a town of South Africa near Lourenzo Marquez. The British Government has consented to drop the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot, whose abducted child has been delivered to her grandfather to be returned to America. Richard Croker's horse Salano, ridden by L. Reiff, won the Robin Hood Plate at Nottingham. bassador White has written a review of the work accomplished by The Hague Peace Con-ference. — The Brazilian Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Barbosa, has resigned. —— An eloping pair from Wilkesbarre, Penn., were arrested on the steamer Campania at Liverpool, charged with forgery in the United States.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Root made public a plan for appointing a central committee, to take charge of Porto Rican relief work. — Governor Roosevelt spoke at Chautauqua, where received an enthusiastic welcome. he received an enthusiastic welcome. — The will of Horatto N. Slater, the wealthy mill owner of Webster, Mass., was made public, the bulk of his fortune being left to his wife and children. — Congressman Champ Clark made a political speech in Omaha, upholding silver and denouncing President McKinley. — General and Mrs. Wesley Merritt arrived at Plattsburg. The General will confer with the President regarding the Philippines. — Orders dent regarding the Philippines. — Orders were issued for three of the new volunteer regiments to proceed to San Francisco, whence they will be transported to Manila.

CITY.-Stocks were strong and active. The allied printing trades made an imposing demonstration against "The Sun," with a demonstration against "The Sun," with a monster parade and mass meeting in Cooper for two days, as the galley fires were put out.

Justice Fitzgerald decided against John
C. Sheehan's election officers in the IXth Dis-Many people went down to kinsville to look at the Shamrock. The rector and vestry of St. Peter's, West Chester, announced their suspicions that the church was set on fire, and offered a reward of \$2,000 for the capture of the incendiary. — Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), of the Amer-ican delegation to The Hague Conference, re-turned on the Lucania, and talked of the Peace Congress. — General Thomas A. Davies, a retired merchant of this city and a veteran of the Civil War, died at Black Lake.

THE WEATHER. — Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 71 degrees; average, 75 de-

### A GOVERNMENT THAT GOVERNS.

Carlyle's remark about the happiness of those whose annals are blank pages in history books is brought to mind by the present conduct of the French Government. We do not mean that its annals are blank pages. On the contrary, they are crowded with records of supreme importance. But the writing is done so easily, the work is performed so quietly, there is so little fuss, excitement or confusion, that the spectator rubs his eyes and wonders if this indeed be mercurial France that is passing through one of the greatest crises of her life According to former precedent, there should ere this have been barricades in the streets of Paris, a state of siege proclaimed and a Ministerial crisis or two. There is nothing of the sort. An attempt at revolution is snuffed out as a guttering candle, and country and city alike remain tranquit, and the great machine of government moves on with a smoothness and steadiness and precision worthy of the admiration of the world. It is true that the trial at Rennes so far monopolizes attention as to leave unnoticed many things at Parls which otherwise would be themes of news and comment. But since the Government is directly responsible for what occurs at Rennes, that fact is only another tribute to the same effect. Order in Paris, order at Rennes, order wherever the tricgior floats-that is the record of the present Government of France.

The secret of it is that this is a Government that governs. Its members know what they are in office for, and act upon that knowledge. We are not reflecting invidiously upon former governments, some of which have been worthy of unqualified praise. But this present Government is dealing with a problem from which others shrank-a problem more difficult and dangerous, we may say, than any with which they had to deal-and it is mastering that greater task as successfully as its predecessors did their lesser ones. To each the credit of achievement is to be given, and to the highest achievement the highest credit. This, we have said, is a Government that governs. It does not issue proclamations, but does deeds. Its Minister of War-upon whom falls the brunt of this campaign-has not parleyed nor wrangled with his subordinates, nor spent his time reading forged letters or listening to tales of death's head and crossbones. He has simply commanded the army administration according to the Constitution and the laws, and when a general has demurred to his authority it is not the Minister who has resigned his porthas felt the force of military discipline. There can be no stickler for the honor of the army who does not feel that honor safe in the hands of the "beau sabreur" whose gallantry was the one illumination of the dark picture of Sedan.

Fatherland, that the Marquis de Gallifet avenge France, but to screen the real criminal fought, and it is for the Fatherland, above even the army, that he works to-day. He sees what some of the army officers have seemingly failed to see, that the whole includes all the parts and is greater than any of them, and that, therefore, the republic is greater than its army, and the maintenance of the safety and honor of the republic will also maintain the honor and integrity of the army. That is the spirit that animates the entire Government. It is the Government of the French Republic. The

Alpha and the Omega of its commission are to see that the republic suffers no harm. To that task it is addressing itself with a physical and has been in none. It is not for wrath at moral courage not surpassed on any page of the nation's history.

In one respect the Government has been severely criticised, and is much railed against to-day. That is because it does not call Parliament together and submit every day's doings to the town meeting discussions of the Chamber. Instead of blame, however, it is in that very respect deserving of all praise. The Chamber gave it a vote of confidence, and commissioned it to do the work it is now doing. When that work is done it will be time for the Government to give an account of its stewardship, and not until then. The Government is constituted by Parliament, and is responsible to it, just as Parliament is constituted by and is responsible to the people. There is no more reason why the Government should keep Parliament in session and report to it dally than there is why Parliament should dally submit its own doings and its existence to a plebiscite of the whole electorate. Those who unfavorably criticise the Government in this matter ignore the vital principle of representative government. They would replace representative government with mob rule In bravely assuming both the responsibility and the authority of acting without daily Parliamentary supervision the French Government is setting an admirable example of true republicanism, and an example much needed in these days in other countries as well as France.

#### "A LITTLE THING."

Even those political philosophers who adhere to the doctrine that a little thing like the Constitution doesn't amount to anything between friends would probably be disposed to concede that a little thing like the charter might reasonably be expected to amount to something between foes. But in point of fact it seems to amount to just nothing at all in the opinion not only of various writers on the Ramapo water scheme, but of the members of the Board of Public Improvements who voted on that outrageous proposition last Wednesday and will settle its fate one way or the other next week.

The five borough presidents are members of the Board of Public Improvements. Four of them were present at Wednesday's meeting, Mr. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, being in Europe, and after some discussion "it was agreed" that they might vote. As it happened, two were in favor of the job and two were opposed to it, so that the "agreement" did not affect the result. Probably these four will attend next week's meeting, and in canvassing the prospects of the job their attitude on the critical day has therefore been a subject of speculation, it having been not unnaturally assumed that the complacent "agreement" referred to would hold good for the future.

But suppose some unamiable member should object. It seems to us that he would be able to make out a pretty fair case by submitting to his colleagues the following sentence from Section No. 410 of the charter, relating to the Board of Public Improvements: "No president of a borough shall have a vote in said Board 'except upon matters relating exclusively to "the borough of which he is president." Interpreted with absolute strictness, these words would leave the borough presidents an extremely small chance of voting at all, for matters which relate "exclusively" to one borough are few and far between. A new bridge in Staten Island, for example, would not be a matter relating exclusively to the Borough of Richmond, inasmuch as the taxpayers of all the boroughs would have to pay for it. Such a case as that, however, is doubtless what the charter means, and its language is much clearer and more explicit in the sentence quoted than in most of its provisions. But it is impossible to imagine by what process of reasoning the Ramapo job is determined to be a proposition on which all or any one of the borough presidents can vote. Beyond the shadow of a doubt, it is not a matter relating exclusively to a single borough. Yet the four presidents who were present at last Wednesday's meeting of the Board voted on it, and a perfect right to vote on it next week seems to be claimed by them-

selves and conceded by their colleagues. Verily, the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell's view of the Constitution seems to have been officially applied to the charter of New-York. It is true that some hitherto undetected clause of that unique instrument is constantly bobbing up to reverse the conclusions of its unhappy students, and it is conceivable that it somewhere conceals a provision authorizing every president of a borough to vote as often as he pleases on any question whatsoever. But thus far there has been no attempt to verify such an hypothesis, and we are compelled to believe that the borough presidents are explicitly forbidden by the law which created them to vote on the Ramapo scheme.

## FOR WHOSE SAKE?

There was, we are told, a thrill of curiosity when General De Boisdeffre went upon the witness stand at Rennes yesterday. That was natural. General De Boisdeffre is a man of distinction. He was once a French military attaché at St. Petersburg, he took a leading part in bringing about the alliance between France and Russia, he has been Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, and he is a man of great personal ability and of eminent family relationships. He has, moreover, been from the outset the most outspoken denunciator of Captain Dreyfus. "The guilt of Captain Dreyfus," he said at the Zola trial, "has always been to 'me a thing absolutely certain, and my convic-"tion is absolute regarding it." It will be observed that he repeated substantially the same thing yesterday. With the exception of a single utterance, however, his testimony does not appear to have justified or to have gratified the curiosity which the promise of it excited. The bulk of it was commonplace enough. It was, as was that of General Mercier, a mere revamping of old arguments and personal denunciations. The one suggestive remark was not the revelation of a fact so much as it was an expression of personal opinion. But it strikes an inquiring

chord in many a mind. "I regarded it as an abominable crime," said General De Boisdeffre, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw." He referred to the attempt to show that Esterhazy committed the crime for which Captain Dreyfus was condemned. We need not discuss the probable innocence of the latter or the self-confessed guilt of the former. The General's words suggest something beyond that. They suggest what has long been in the mind of the worldfolio, but it is the contumacious general who that there has been another and more monstrous substitution; that Captain Dreyfus was five years ago substituted for the real culprit, and that all the efforts since made to prevent a reopening of the case and to keep Captain Dreyfus in his living death have been made not to

from exposure and punishment. Why, else, did General Mercier commit the acof duplicity which he now confesses? Why does General Gonse imperil his reputation? Why did Du Paty de Clam-who, with all his fantastic vagaries, is a man of parts and of excellent family-put himself in the pillory? Why have M. Cavaignae and General Billot and General Roget and all the rest of them committed themselves with such animus to the anti-Dreyfus cause? Why are they now so desperately intent upon self-exculpation? Everybody knows it is not for the sake of France. She is in no danger, the alleged treason of Captain Dreyfus, for, according to their own admission, other similar treason has continued to be practised while he has been on Devil's Isle, and they are not in a fury over it. The one motive conceivable which might be sufficient to lead them into such courses is the desire to screen from prosecution the actual culprit, the latter being, of course, a man of sufficient rank and influence to command such sacrificing services.

Such a man would have to be one of intellectual force and acumen. He would have to be of good family and social standing. He must have been a prominent officer of the army and of the General Staff. He must also have had some diplomatic experience and have been identified with some foreign enterprise of great moment to France. His treason, moreover, must have been exercised for the benefit of some Power with which France is anxious to remain upon good terms. Given such a man as the actual traitor, and the commission of such treason, and we can conceive a number of his army colleagues, through the force of military discipline, through friendship and comradeship and through reluctance to having the French alliance with another Power imperilled, lending themselves to just such an attempt to screen him behind a "man of straw"-though in the present case the man of straw was very much alive and most sensitive to the suffering which his unjust condemnation inflicted upon him.

It may be that the "thrill of curiosity" was partly because of some expectation that General De Boisdeffre might throw light upon the identity of the man for whose sake the anti-Dreyfus campaign has been waged and for whom Captain Dreyfus was substituted as a "man of straw." He threw not a ray of such light. And that adds to the poignancy of the regret that M. Labori was not able to be there and to ask him a few questions.

#### WELCOME. SHAMROCK!

Hall to the Shamrock! She comes to give us in all probability the hardest yacht racing we ever experienced and the best sport pos-This alone would make her presence stble. agreeable to American yachtsmen. But, more than this, she comes as a proof that old feuds have not survived the effects of kindly time and the new development of friendly feeling among the sportsmen of Great Britain and the United States. Her coming is a sign that yachtsmen as well as nations are rapidly arriving at a clearer comprehension of the principle of give and take. In the world of sport, as well as in the world of politics, there are times when the only maxim that can be wisely followed is "Forgive and forget," and this undertaking of Sir Thomas Lipton cannot be regarded otherwise than as an expression of the desire of the best part of the English nation to mingle in a friendly way and in a gentleman's game with the best part of the American Nation. This is the true interpretation of the situation. There are some persons in England who think that the America's Cup is always held through trickery. There are some in America who think a cup race is a sort of duel, in which national animosities may properly come to the front. But, happlly, these misguided and somewhat amusing people are few in number, and they do not bring on or control the contests which, though marred at times by controversies and resentments, have nevertheless done much good in making distant peoples understand each other better.

No challenger ever came to America with a better title to a hearty welcome. Sir Thomas Lipton's demeanor has been frank and friendly in all respects from the beginning of his interesting enterprise. He has shown that he has no suspicion lurking in the back of his head that somehow, and in some unforeseen way, he may be jockeyed off the course. He is not looking for treachery before he starts, or fearful that unsportsmanlike inclinations may be attributed to him. On an occasion like this it is customary to say, with a fine impartiality, "May the best boat win!" We now proclaim that honorable sentiment anew, in all sincerity and without much apprehension.

## THE MISSION OF SANITATION.

Yellow fever is almost unknown in Havana this year. That is one of the great, salient facts concerning the American occupation of Cuba. There have been a few cases and may be others. But thus far the dreaded pestilence has amounted to no more than any one of half a dozen contagious diseases do every year in New-York. It exists there, as typhus fever and smallpox exist here. But it has come no nearer to being an epidemic than they. That one fact alone would justify intervention. For it is entirely within bounds of reason and justice to claim that this practical absence of the pestilence is to be credited to American control of the city and to the mission of sanitation that has consequently been performed. We cannot, of course, prove that the same immunity would not have been enjoyed under continued Spanish rule. Neither can we prove that without our intervention the Cubans would not have expelled the Spaniards, or that if we had not interfered General Blanco would not have proved himself a second Las Casas. But there is such a thing as common sense transcending mathematical demonstration.

What has been done thus far in Havana and Santiago is an earnest of what American sanitation may do for all Cuba. What that means may be reckoned from what has been done elsewhere. Let us take British India as an example. Every time there is a bit of a famine or an outbreak of the plague a great storm of twaddle is raised over England's inhuman oppression of India. The fact is, of course, that all the ills that empire suffers now are insignificant trifles compared with what it suffered before the British conquest, and that British rule is the greatest blessing the land has had in a thousand years. Note the capital city of Calcutta. When the British took possession its site was a pestilential marsh, occupied by a few straggling villages, called the Land of Spectres, the Seat of Disease, the Mansion of Death. So deadly was it that offenders of high rank, on being condemned to death, were sent thither to reside, instead of being at once beheaded, their death being as sure in the delta of the Ganges. as on the scaffold, and nearly as prompt. Well, to-day Calcutta has a population of more than seven hundred thousand and its death rate is no higher than New-York's was a few years ago. Perhaps precisely such a result would have been attained if the British had not assumed control, just as yellow fever might have vanished from Havana under Spanish rule. But in the book of chances there are no figures big

enough to express the odds against it. We do not say England's work in India is to be duplicated by us in Cuba. That is not necessary. Cuba is already far more civilized than India was. But the work must be on the same

been in sanitation, drainage, irrigation, road building, railroad building and the like. That is precisely the work that needs to be done in Cuba. The cities and towns must be made and kept clean, so that people can live anywhere in Cuba as safely as in the United States. That is the first and fundamental requisite. Then roads, railroads and other public works must be constructed. It is in such things that civilization consists, and not in turning out one set of politicians and putting in another. We had and have, no doubt, a political mission in the island. But the mission of sanitation is one that must be fulfilled in order second to no other.

### THE DRUMMERS' OWN.

The strength of the Van Wyck boom daily grows less, but its proprietors have the consolation of knowing that it grows beautifully less. As a spectacle the boom and the boomers are worth going miles to see. It may not be highly pleasant for Judge Van Wyck to find himself suddenly cast down from the pedestal of Tammany worship, but he is assured by Mr. Willett, of Alabama, that the drummers of America are solidly for him, and that in spite of Mr. Croker swinging New-York for Bryan the drummers will still be true. What more can anybody wish? The only trouble is about getting these drummers to accomplish anything. Mr. Willett gives assurance that they are the chief means of disseminating political truth through the rural districts, but they dare not carry on the propaganda openly for fear of inturing their business, "for just now in the rural "districts Bryan is very strong, and many coun-'try merchants would not buy from a travelling 'man if they found he was for Van Wyck."

Of course, if the travelling men are afraid to proclaim the virtues of Van Wyck even to the country store keepers, it is difficult to see how they are to create sentiment favorable to him among the rural population, much less swell that sentiment into an overwhelming tide which will compel the Bryan politicians who control the Democratic organizations in so many States to nominate Van Wyck. But, as the saying is, it's no matter what you do if your heart be true, and Judge Van Wyck must rejoice to know that thousands of drummers go about the country carrying his image in their hearts, even if they do not dare to whisper his name over the counter for fear it will be a hoodoo to their sales. Such a consciousness is better than a home in the White House. If the question had been presented to Henry Clay he would surely have said he would rather have the affections of the drummers than be President.

Judge Van Wyck must be full of gratitude to Mr. Willett. As a graceful master of obsequies he is entitled to high rank. He pours out consolation so gracefully and so tastefully that the mourners cease to sorrow, and take unto their souls peace in the thought of the compensations they have in affliction. You may break, you may shatter the boom if you will, but the love of the drummers will cling to it still.

#### CROKER AND BRYAN STRIKE A SNAG

It is not so certain, after all, that the unharmonious elements of the Democratic party will meet upon an anti-trust and anti-expansion platform with a vague and meaningless indorsement of the Chicago platform in place of any clear expression on the silver question. Croker and Bryan appear to have counted without their host in patching up an alliance on a basis of expediency. They reckoned upon a union of the silver and spoils (Tammany) elements, and adopted party cries which they fancied might be vote winners; but they left out of consideration the fact that there are patriotic and honest Democrats who would not support a platform that was devised for election purposes only. Silver shouters might consent to adapt their song of chronic dissatisfaction to the new tunes. and any old issue would do for Tammany, but Croker and Bryan are possibly finding out now that there is a sounder sentiment on public questions on the part of those members of their party who are not deceived by any mere politcal legerdemain.

Ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, who cratic party which will either prevent the adoption of Mr. Croker's platform or else help at the polls to defeat the candidates who stand upon it. As an avowed Democratic candidate for the

Presidency he speaks in an interview in The Tribune to-day, brushing aside as an obsolete question the sliver issue and setting his face resolutely against the anti-expansion programme. The ex-Governor speaks after conferences with other Democratic leaders, and it is undeniable that he reflects the positive views of a large element of his party in relegating these issues to the political lumber room and declaring that the battle of 1900 must be fought upon new and living questions, taking conditions as they are to-day and tackling problems that people are thinking about now.

This stand, taken by a Democrat who posessed undoubted strength, and appealing as it does to thoughtful members of his party, must be rather disconcerting to the Croker-Bryan combination. They have struck a snag that will bother them considerably.

The revolution scheduled for San Domingo seems also to have been delayed or lost in the

great West Indian hurricane. American diamond buyers abroad fume and fret because the officers of the diamond syndi-

cate keep too short office hours for the convenient dispatch of business; but who has a better right to luxurious habits of work than the men who have a corner on the Golcondas of the world?-unless, indeed, it be the average Tammany office holder? Expert opinion from Hong Kong, again visited

by the plague which ravaged it a few years ago, was recently published in London to the effect that the appearance of the scourge in Alexandria menaced Europe. It seems now to have reached Oporto, in Portugal, where the sanitation and water supply are worse than in most European cities of its class, the spread of the contagion being thus locally favored. It is not at all likely that its European visitation will be general, though it may seek out some dirty spots like Oporto, leaving behind it an admonition of sanitary improvement of which that

Mr. Croker seems to have brought home from England as many fresh sets of political opinions as the average American traveller does of London made suits.

There is considerable excuse for official and popular ignorance of a charter concerning which so keen a man as ex-Mayor Hewitt said that after a laborious examination he had been utterly unable to make head or tail of it, but nevertheless that remarkable instrument is not quite so absurd as some of the interpretations put

A telephone circuit was established a few days ago between New-York and Little Rock, Ark., by way of Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, a distance of 1,389 miles, and conversation was carried on at the rate of \$2 a minute. The distance was greater than that of any previous telephone connection in the United States, and the charge was also the largest ever made. The telephone people advise their patrons to speak slowly and distinctly on the long distance lines, But it was not for the army alone, but for the punish Captain Dreyfus nor to protect nor to lines. The bulk of England's work in India has but when the charge for the use of the instru-

ment is \$2 a minute one is easily tempted to talk rapidly and receive his punishment promptly by hearing the man at the other end say 'What?" or "Can't understand you." the rate of 10 cents for five minutes the "whats" and "hellos" and "what's thats" and "can't hear yous" and the emphatic exclamations with which many telephone conversations are punctuated count for little, but at the rate of \$2 a minute they would be expensive luxuries.

#### PERSONAL.

An eminent theologian and brilliant scholar is lost to the Free Church of Scotland by the death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Balmain Bruce, professor of theology in the Free Church College, Glasgow. Dr. Bruce was born in Forgandenny, Perthshire, sixty-eight years ago. In 1888 he held the post of Ely lecturer in the Union Theological Seminary, of this city.

Dr. David Johnston, professor of Biblical criticism in the University of Aberdeen, who died recently, was the somewhat eccentric teacher whose students revolted against his lack of method. The university court called upon him to retire, but owing to a difficulty in finding a fund from which to pay his retiring allowance he retained his office as a sinecure, the work being done by another member of the faculty.

David Mills, the Canadian Minister of Justice the Alaskan boundary question, has always been regarded as a friend of the United States. father was a native of New-York, and, although born in Canada, the son was a student at the University of Michigan. Mr. Mills has been in public life since 1856, and for thirty-two years has been member of the Dominion Parliament. When the Liberals were previously in power he was Minister of the Interior, and upon the formation of the Laurier Ministry he became Minister of Justice.

Lieutenant General Sir Frederick William Ed ward Forestier-Walker, who will command the English forces in any military movement that may typical soldier. He is a Scotchman, and his foretypical solder. He is a Scotchman, and his fore-fathers were conspicuous members of the Clan Grant. A younger brother is the commander of one of the battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was with his command on board the steamship Warren Hastings when that ship was wrecked off the coast of Madagascar three years ago. The remarkable feature of the incident was that the whole command, consisting of 1,299 men, was saved.

12th Regiment, forced two hundred Philippine in surgents to abandon their position, is a native of Vorcester, Mass. He enlisted in the Army twenty four years ago, and was assigned to Company C, 12th Infantry. He followed the fortunes of the regi ment in various campaigns against the Indians ricing successively in rank through the grades of corporal and sergeant, until, in February, 1882, he was commissioned second lieutenant for meritorious conduct at the engagement of Horse Prairie during the Nez Perces campaign in Arizona. He was then first sergeant of his company. He received his commission as captain about a year ago.

Paul Wallott, the German who has come to this country to act as a juryman in a competition for he designs for buildings to suit the needs of the University of California, is perhaps the most prominent architect in Germany. When he was chosen to design the building in Berlin where the Parliament met his plans were fearfully mangled by the Emperor. Wallott wished that the assembly room of the Reichstag should be indicated by a dome. But the Emperor regarded this as a reflec-tion on himself, and, declaring that the people of Germany were not sovereign, he forbade the dome.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Firmin Moindrou, a California sea captain, is making his plans to attend the Paris Exposition and is going to sail in the trunk of a redwood tree. "I will build a schooner from one of the largest trees in Humbolt County," he says. "The hull will be one solid piece-simply the trunk of the tree hollowed out and hewn into shape. I will take a tree from 22 to 24 feet in diameter for my boat. She will be 48 feet long, 15 feet beam and 10 feet deep, and will be rigged as a schooner. I will sail from here, go around Cape Horn or through the Strait of Magellan, cross the Atlantic and down the Seine to Paris. I want to be ready to start in time to reach Cape Horn about the last of December of this year, so that I will arrive in Paris by May of 1900. A Photographer's Harvest-"Where are you

going?"
"To have my picture taken."
"Don't go to that artist; he'll make you look melancholy."
"I know it. That's why I'm going to him. I'm going to send the picture to my wife—she's away and threatens to come home."—(Detroit Free Press

Abraham Stingley, an eccentric resident of Northwest Missouri, who died at the age of ninetythree at his home, near Ravenswood, Mo., a few years ago, was a most ardent Democrat, and had voted for every Presidential candidate from enjoys the prestige of having twice carried that Jackson to Bryan. Among his peculiarities it is strong Republican State, now comes forward as recorded that he "never gave a note, never paid a from a physician and never lost any of his teeth, although they were worn down to the gums at the

Mistaken Mercy.—"Has your master," said the ox to the horse, "done anything especially kind since he joined the 'Humane Society'?" "Yes, and no," replied the horse; "he has prevented much suffering among the flies by docking my tail."—(Life.

Nathan Tinker Draper, of Grand Rapids, Mich. will be 106 years old on September 6. He was born in New-London, Conn., has been married twice, but both wives are dead. The old man draws a pension of \$12 a month because of the killing of one of his sons in the War of the Rebellion, but never saw any service himself. He has been a gardener nearly all his life, and is still able to do a little 'fussing" about the yard, but not for any length of time. He says he remembers Thomas Jefferson very well, but never saw Washington. He has been drank liquor in his younger days, but never to an intemperate degree.

"Most successful man that—whenever he has a job on hand he always has it carried out!"
"Indeed! What is he?"
"An undertaker!"—(Judy.
The Indiana watermelon harvest has begun, and

it is expected that between this time and September 20 from 1,500 to 2,000 carloads of melons will be shipped out of the Indiana "watermelon belt." Watermelon raising has been reduced to a science. In the vicinity of Poseyville, Ind., there are more than 2,000 acres in melons. By scientific growing they run hundreds to the acre, and their weight has been gradually worked up to a point where they now tip the scales at seventy and eighty pounds.

It Was an Inherited Gift .- "Johnnie, you talk too "See here, dad, am I to biame for your marrying into a talkative family?"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In a churchyard in Flintshire, Great Britain, an epitaph in memory of Hugh Hughes, High Sheriff in 1743, says of that worthy functionary that in private life "his manner was constantly to attend the Publick Worship as by Law established, heartily to declare against the upstart sect of the Brainsick Calvinistic Methodist that would have taken Men off from it; timely to compose differences be tween Neighbours ere they became exasperated. By which behaviour, He was valued when Living

Nothing In It.—"I see from the papers that a man fell into the docks and was drowned," said Phildog. "Couldn't swim, I suppose," said Wagsier, "That goes for nothing," said Phildog. "Look at me. When I was washed overboard, going to the Isle of Man, I couldn't swim a stroke, yet I kept myself afloat by keeping my head"—
"Certainly, your head kept you up," remarked Wagster.

They don't speak now .- (Spare Moments. The British Government keeps eleven vessels at work sounding and charting the ocean beds to find out where dangers lurk. Last year ten thousand square miles were carefully charted in different parts of the world-Asia, Africa and the South

Pacific. Traveller (to Irish porter labelling luggage)— Don't you keep a brush for that work, porter? Porter-No, Yer Honor. Our tongues is the only insthrumints we're allowed. But-they're aisy kep' wet, Yer Honor! (Hint taken.)—Punch.

The skeleton of the mastodon just dug up near Newburg is the eleventh example of such remains which Orange County has furnished, the first having been discovered in 1794 and the succeeding ones at intervals during the present century. The one found in 1845, now at the Boston Museum, is known as the finest specimen in existence, the bones being nearly perfect. It was eleven feet tall and

"Did you enjoy yourself while away?" inquired Mrs. Cumrox.

"Yes," answered the visitor.
"Did you go to many places?"
"No. We attended one or two symposiums."
"Dear me. I wish I could have been with you. I dote on them classical compositions,—(Washington Stap.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The whirl of gayety, which began early in the season, probably several weeks earlier than ever before, was kept up last week at Newport, which continues to be the field of social activity. were luncheons, dinners, dances, polo and tennie matches and outings of every description. After church hours last Sunday was a busy day, with luncheons, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Anna Paulding, niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew: Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. jr., and Mrs. James T. Woodward entertaining at their respective villas, while at the Newport Club house there were also many luncheon parties. W. Forbes Morgan, who makes his home in France and who is spending the season at Newport, had

and who is spending the season at Newport, had as his guests at luncheon Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forrest, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Egerton L. Winthrop, sr.

The evening concert at the Casino was well patronized, and every available table in the grill rooms was engaged. Some of those who gave dinner parties there were Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. George R. De Forrest, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. George voa L. Meyer, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed William Cutting, jr., Franklin A. Plummer, Douglas Grant, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and the Marquis de San Vito.

The gay world was hardly well awake the next race between the Columbia and the Defender for the cup offered by Colonel John Jacob Astor. All Newport seemed yachting enthusiasts on that day. so crowded were the streets and the harbor with craft of every description. Innumerable yachting parties were given. One of the largest was entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Astor on board the Nourmahal. Their guests were Mrs. William Asor, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Na. thaniel Thayer, Miss Susan Whiting, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Morgan, Miss Lena Morton, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Maudo Wetmore, Miss Isabella Carter, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Sands, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Arthur T. Kemp. Richard Peters, Winthrop Rutherford, W. G. Max-Muller, of the British Embassy; Reginald Tower, charge d'affaires of the British Embassy; Reginald Ronalds, Stanley Mortimer, Goold Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, Hamilton W. Cary, Elisha Dyer, jr., Lispenard Stewart, Victor Sorchan, James B. Eustis. William C. Eustis, Gordon Fellowes and John R. Barton Willing.

Elbridge T. Gerry entertained on board of the Electra a party of distinguished men, including Judge John Clinton Gray, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Senator Depew, Major D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.: George Peabody Wetmore, James V. Parker, William Post, Daniel B. Fearing, W. Watts Sherman, Edward J. Berwind and Count Rodolphe de

Joseph Stickney had among his guests on the

Joseph Stickney had among his guests on the Susquehanna Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Mrs. Hermann Oeirichs, Miss Julia Deat Grant, Miss Mason, Mrs. Charles M. Oeirichs, Potter Palmer, Commodore George H. Ferkins and Stanford White.

On J. Pierpent Morgan's yacht Corsair were Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Dr. and Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Bandolph Morgan, Arbeton, of Massachusetts; Buchannan Winthrop, H. Roser Winthrop and John Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones's guests on the Narada were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard ir, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Judge Bradley, George de-Forest Grant, Michael Van Beuren Davis and L. Townsend Burden.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant saw the race from Mr. and General Nelson A. Miles witnessed the contest from the yacht Tide.

After the struggie between the two yachts came a procession of dinner parties, one of the largest being given by Mrs. John R. Drexel, whose guests were later entertained by a child dancer. There was also general dancing after the dinner. Other dinners were given on Monday night by Mrs. Henry Clews and Chauncey M. Depew.

On Tuesday morning the Casino tennis court presented the old familiar appearance of shifting colors, incessant movement and busy hum of conversation. On the same day there was quite a crowd present to witness the woman's handicap golf tournament for the cups offered by the Newport Club and applaud Miss Anna Sands, who carried off the cup in Class A, with a net score of 109, in spite of an additional handicap of plus two The opening of the polo season was the principal social incident of the afternoon. The number of spectators, considering the counter attractions-the yacht race for Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's cups, the first day of the National Lawn Tennis Tournament and the women's golf contest-was quite large. The roads leading to the to see the contest for the Oelrichs cups. As on the subsequent days, there was some good play, especially on Wednesday, between the Westchester team and the Meadowbrook four, the riding being uncommonly fast and the hitting about the best that has been seen in this country for some time.

Among Mrs. Astor's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, fr. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. A Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. A Langer Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Hermann Oeirichs, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick S. G. d'Hauteville, Miss Anna Sands, Lispenard Stewart, the Marquis de San Vito, W. G. Max-Muller, Thomas F. Cushing, Potter Palmer and Fernando Yznaga.

social calendar. The lawn tennis tournament was a powerful attraction, the Casino grounds being crowded again with the representative fashionable people of the cottage colony. In the evening Mrs. Burke Roche gave a dinner party at her villa, Elms Court, which will take rank with the many handsome entertainments already given by the cottage owners this summer. The guests were seated at several round tables, each ornamented with a simthe plazza. During the dinner there was music by a band stationed on the lawn. The interior of the villa was elaborately decorated for the occasion by Hodgson with hollyhocks, Japanese lilles combined with "black-eyed Susans" and electric combined with "black-eyed Susans" and electric lights arranged in effective designs. Mrs. Burke Roche, wearing a gown of the palest shade of lemon or cream satin with garniture of silver, received her guests in the white and gold drawing room. On the same night Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a dance at her villa, Hawkhurst, for the young friends of her daughter. Another social incident of the evening was a dinner party given by Lispenard Stewart, at his villa, White Lodge, in honer of Mrs. William Astor. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathanis. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sioane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfert Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Josephine Johnson, Egerton L. Winthrop, sr., and Richard Peters.

There was no lack of diversion on Thursday, when the polo game attracted hundreds of spectators. The night was one of dinners, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden giving one for young people at her villa, Fair Lawn. Her guests were Miss Edith Deverenx Clapp, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Gerry, Miss Morton, Miss Julia D. Grant, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Elsie French, Miss Anne Potter, Miss Kane, Miss Wetmore, Miss Swan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Harry O. Havemeyer, Ralph N. Ellis, Potter Palmer, jr., J. Ellis Hoffman, Robert Livingston Gerry, Reginald Brooks and Henry Clews, jr. Most of the young people went from Fair Lawn to the Casino for the dance, where they were joined by parties from other dinners; and, as the evening was cool, dancing went on briskly for several hours. Many fresh and beautiful costumes were wern and there was quite a display of jewels. Mrs. Elisha there was quite a display of jewels. Mrs. Elishad Dyer, jr., was in white satin, the corsage embroidered with pearls; Miss Dalsy Post was in pink silk, veiled with white mull; Miss Evelyn Burden was in white and blue; Miss Morton, Miss Dalsy Plerson and Miss Willoughby were in pretty pink gowns; Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney looked very attractive in a costume of pale shell pink satin, embellished with black velver ribbons and cream lace; Miss Eliste Clews was in white slik and gauze, spangled with silver; Miss Edith Clapp was in a gown of white chiffon over a flowered silk; Miss Gerry was in pale blue silk, veiled with silver spangled net; Miss Gammell was in sky blue satin, with lace and ruffles of mull; Mrs. John R. Drexel was in an effective gown of white mousseline do sole, embroidered in black, and trimmed with a profusion of narrow black edged ruffles, and Miss Eliste French was in a very French looking gown of pale blue and white. Many entertainments were crowded into Friday and yesterday. On Friday night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner and informal dance at her villa. Mrs. Henry Clews also gave a dinner party. Clews also gave a dinner party.

A parade of automobiles has been arranged to take place at Newport on Thursday, September 1. While none of the details have yet been arranged by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who is responsible for the idea, all the prominent automobilists will be invited to take part in the parade, which will probably be held in the afternoon. Some of those who will doubtless enter their automobiles are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. John R. Drevel.